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pletion of the disinfection of the personal effects, their baggage was disinfected. All fabrics were disinfected by steam; relics and containers by formol. The stowaways were vaccinated. Vessel given pratique March 14, 1899. On March 22, 1899, the following telegram was received:

Not deemed necessary to disinfect clothing actually being worn by soldiers, unless individual cases should be deemed suspicious, but fabrics in knapsacks should be looked after.

WYMAN.

On April 3, 1899, the United States transport *Sedgwick* arrived from Santiago de Cuba, via Guantanamo, remanded from Savannah, having on board the Third Volunteer Infantry, 818 officers and men, baggage and personal effects disinfected as in case of the *Michigan*, with the exception of clothing actually worn. As fast as disinfected, the various companies were isolated on the island, tents having been erected for their accommodation by the Quartermaster's Department. The vessel was fumigated, soldiers reembarked, and vessel remanded to Savannah quarantine, April 7, 1899.

The United States transport *Dixie*, from Casilda, Cuba, via Savannah, Ga., arrived April 3, 1899, with the Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, 1,135 soldiers and 44 officers; 1 death on voyage, and 2 suspicious cases reported from Savannah. After a careful examination by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf and myself of all the sick on board, nothing suspicious was found, one of the cases in question (intermittent malarial fever) reporting for duty on the third day; the other case proved to be malarial hæmaturia. As soon as disinfection of troops on *Sedgwick* was completed, the personal effects of 600 men aboard the *Dixie* having been disinfected, the vessel was ordered by Colonel Bellinger, Quartermaster's Department, to proceed to Savannah quarantine. This action was taken because Blackbeard Island was thought to be an unsuitable place for the encampment of large bodies of troops. The ocean beach was not inspected for the purpose of locating a camp. The *Dixie* left April 6, 1899, without certificate. In addition to this work, 7 transports, with an aggregate crew of 755, were remanded to this station from Savannah, Ga., for disinfection before departing for Cuba. These vessels were disinfected according to the regulations of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, and upon its completion they were remanded to Savannah quarantine. One exception was made, in case of the *Kilpatrick*, her condition on arrival being so unsanitary said vessel was detained five days after disinfection at this station, upon the recommendation of your representative, approved by the Bureau.

Respectfully, yours,

TALIAFERRO CLARK,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., in Temporary Command.

*Consular reports on yellow fever to be furnished from towns on the Pacific coast of Central and South America.*

To render more effective the work of medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service detailed in the fruit ports on the Atlantic coast of Central America, information is necessary concerning the health of certain cities on the Pacific coast, it being possible for passengers to leave the Pacific coast, cross the Isthmus, and take passage on the Atlantic coast within the period of incubation of yellow fever. The

following letter was, therefore, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, D. C., May 16, 1899.*

SIR : I am informed by the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service that, on account of the fruit traffic to the United States from ports on the Atlantic coast of Central America, it is necessary that he should be informed as to the prevalence or nonprevalence of yellow fever in certain cities located on or near the Pacific coast of Central America, since passengers cross the Isthmus from the Pacific coast to take immediate shipment from an Atlantic port to the United States.

I have, therefore, to request that a letter be addressed to the consuls or consular agents at each of the following-named places, requesting them to forward to the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service a statement as to the prevalence or nonprevalence of yellow fever in their respective cities or the surrounding territory, said reports to be transmitted twice each month until November 1.

The ports referred to are as follows : San Jose, Guatemala ; Leon and Managua, Nicaragua ; Alajuela, Costa Rica ; Panama, Barranquilla, and Cartagena, Colombia ; Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Respectfully, yours,  
The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

The following reply has been received from the Secretary of State :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C., May 20, 1899.*

SIR : Referring to your letter of the 16th instant asking that certain consular officers in Central and South America be instructed to report twice a month, until November 1, to the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, in regard to the existence or nonexistence of yellow fever in their respective districts, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that suitable instructions have been sent to our consular officers at San Jose, Guatemala ; Acajutla, San Salvador, El Triunfo, La Libertad, and La Union, Salvador ; Amapala, Honduras ; Managua, Corinto, and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua ; Punta Arenas, Costa Rica ; Panama, Cartagena, and Barranquilla, Colombia ; and Guayaquil, Ecuador.

We have no consular representatives at Leon, Nicaragua, and Alajuela, Costa Rica.  
I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,  
*Third Assistant Secretary.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

#### *Rules for the transportation of dead bodies in Minnesota.*

A letter was addressed to each State board of health on August 24, 1898, requesting a copy of the laws and regulations governing the transmission of dead bodies in that State. This letter, and the replies received, were published in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for September, 1898. A copy of the Minnesota rules was sent according to request by the secretary of the State board, but failed to reach this Bureau, and a duplicate copy has just been received. These rules correspond with the National rules, an abstract of which was published in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for September 9, 1898, page 971, under the heading of Illinois. Within the State, however, owing to its climate, it has been decided that the time that may elapse after death, before a body reaches its destination, may be forty-eight hours from April 1 to October 1, and seventy-two hours from October 1 to April 1. Permits for the shipment of all dead bodies must be obtained from the State board of health or certain designated local boards, and a record is kept of all permits granted for bodies dead of contagious or infectious diseases.